The register of births includes, from the first of January, 1917, to March, 1920, 70 births, of which only 38 are legitimate, with an equal number of children of each sex. The register of deaths mentions in the same lapse of time 48 deaths, caused by the following illnesses, whose diagnosis is perhaps slightly capricious.

Dysentery	15	Disorders of the heart	1
Fever	13	" of the blood	1
Pleurisy	4	Accidents	3
Sunstroke	2	Stillborn or dead	
Bronchitis	1	shortly after birth	8

These deaths are distributed as follows according to age:

	Masculine	Feminine		Masculine	Feminine
Up to 3	14	11	From 15 to 50	12	3
From 3 to 15	2	3	Over 50	0	3

The three women who died above the age of fifty were respectively 80, 87, and 89 years old, and in examining the last figures in the chart one notes that longevity is greater in the feminine sex than in the masculine.

/142/ Incestuous marriages are still frequent; they were the rule formerly; "fathers," according to Father Dutertre, "married their daughters, mothers, their sons, and the same man married two sisters or the mother and the daughter. Women married at the age of seventeen or eighteen, but they are nubile younger and often have children before this age. Formerly polygamy was general and the Caribs had as many as seven wives, not counting those whom they married on each island where they went often. Now that the Caribs profess, at least nominally, the Catholic faith, a man has only one legitimate wife; it is true that he adds as many concubines as his fortune permits him to have. Children are generally numerous; there are 8 or 9 on the average and up to 14; the number of stillbirths and the infant mortality is 11.4 per 100.

Religious ideas, according to all the ancient travellers, were very little developed among the Caribs of the Antilles and consisted simply of a vague belief in a good and an evil principle, which they called manitou, but they had no word to denote God or a superior Spirit.